THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 583.] WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main Street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

15

FRESH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store, opposite the court-house, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Cattlery Glass* and *Queens-Ware*, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1797.

28

NOTICE,

THE partnership of *Reid & M'Ilvain* being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm, by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances—likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for settlement.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

28

For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS:

2,666 2-3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.

444 2-3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamsburgh.

2,500 do. in the name of John Breckenridge.

1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sullivant.

The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line.

The following are in the state line, Green river and Cumberland waters:

15 440 acres, in the name of John Crawford.

1000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Russel creek.

1000 do. do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.

1000 } William Thompson, one on Cumberland river,

1000 } do. one one on Big Barren, and one on Trade Water.

1000 }

666 2-3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.

1000 } do, Thomas Gaskins do.

1000 }

1500 do do Goose creek.

The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, October 17, 1797.

3

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to make payment by the 15th of January next.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

December 4.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain Charles Charters, of this state, on the fifteenth day of March, 1797, contracted with me for two thousand weight of bacon, delivered to him at my house in Nelson county, in consequence of which contract I passed my bond to him for the delivery of said bacon, and he to me for sixty pounds cash, payable the first day of May following: but the said Charters failing to comply with the contract entered into, I must therefore forwarn all and every person from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to comply therewith until compelled by law.

LEVEN GREEN.

November 30, 1797. †

ABIJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

Wish to purchase at their store in Lexington a quantity of

TOBACCO AND HEMP,

For which they will give a generous price, and a proportion in money.

They have on hand a large assortment of *MERCHANDISE*, which they are offering for sale on the most moderate terms tf

5

FOR SALE,

1250 Acres of LAND.

SIX hundred and sixty-six acres on Tramels creek, a branch of Big Barren, adjoining the lands of Montgomery and Allen, on the 15th of December next, and 584 acres at the mouth of Puncheon camp creek, on Big Barren river, adjoining the lands of Christopher C. DeKlauman, on the 18th of said month, on which days I shall attend on said lands for the purpose of selling.

DAVID KERR.

November 15. 1797. tf

CASH

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGGON. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

36

For Sale,

TWO SECTIONS OF LAND,

IN the Military range, within Judge Symms's deed, out of the following numbers, viz. 3 and 15 in the second township, and 3, 6 and 22 in the 3d township. Persons who wish to be accomodated may purchase in small quantities. For terms apply either to J. & A. Hunt or William Wells in Cincinnati, to Col. Oliver Spencer in Columbia, or John W. Hunt, merchant, in Lexington.

NOTE.] An indisputable title will immediately be given to purchasers.

tf Cincinnati, August 2.

68

Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

NAILS,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. March 20, 1797.

10

FOR SALE,

An Overshot Merchant-Mill

With two pair of Stones, together with a

Saw-Mill and Distillery,

STANDING in Madison county, upon Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about

140 Acres of Land,

Twenty-five of which are cleared. The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European mill wright, and upon the best construction. The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the state. The dam and race, have stood the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.
ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797. tf

N. B. If the Mills are not sold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

** Those gentlemen in whose hands proposals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

66

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices

To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three

Good Journeymen,

for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12. tf

THE managers of the Lexington Chances of Insurance, have authorised Mr. Samuel Postlethwait of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also, to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

20

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

THREE NEW STILLS of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also, a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. Also a VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. Also, the notedhorse called THE FERGUSON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county. SAMUEL BEELER

34

STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant, a forrel Mare, 3 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her buttock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Mansfield August 14.

39

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber,

WHO is about to remove his old Rope Walk, will lay out the land on which it stands, in six lots, sixty-six and two thirds feet in front, and one hundred and forty back, he will also lay out a lot on the street he lives on, the same size including his black smith's shop, on three of the other lots will be three small brick houses, which will accomodate as many families; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by

THOMAS HART.

50

Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation of mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23d instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and snip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28. tf13

8

TANNERS' OIL

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM MORTON,

LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary, at the College, December 2, 1797.

Resolved, that this Board do adjourn to meet again on Monday the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

B. J. BRADFORD, Clerk.

30

Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its VICINITY—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1795. tf

15

WANTED,

100,000 pounds of TOBACCO,

delivered at any of the public ware-houses on the Kentucky river, or at Louisville—for which Cash will be given, at my house about seven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.

ROBERT M'MICANN.

October 20, 1797. 3m3t

4

LOST

IN August last, from James Dunwiddie's near Madison court house, a forrel Mare, fourteen years old, near fifteen hends high, a star in her face, many gray hairs in her body, and her legs spotted, trots natural. Any person taking her up and securing her, so that I get her again, shall have five dollars reward paid by me, near Lexington.

John Gardner.

68

For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or, JOHN W. HOLT, attor. in fact

13wtf for THOS. HOLT.

37

SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whole sale and retail, at ANDREW HOLMES's Store.

tf Lexington August 8.

28

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the highest wages will be given—enquire of the printer.

September 6, 1797.

22

FOR SALE,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN, BACON AND WHISKEY.

Apply to

A. HOLMES,

Lexington.

4

An act giving further time to the owners of lands to survey the same, and for returning platts and certificates to the Register's office.

Whereas it appears that an act passed by the assembly of Virginia in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, entitled, 'an act to repeal an act, entitled, an act concerning entries and surveys on the western waters,' which has been continued by subsequent acts of the legislature of Virginia and this state, may subject the owners of entries to forfeiture of the same, if the requisitions of the said acts should not be complied with; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the general assembly, that the further time of ten months from the last day of November 1797, be allowed the owners of entries to survey the same, in any part of this state, which is not set apart by treaties for any tribe of indians. Provided however, that no forfeiture shall arise to the claimants of entries within the boundary ceded by Congress to the indian tribes, until further provided for by the legislature. And that the further time of two years be given to survey all entries made either to adjoin the line to be run between this state and Virginia, or the line adjoining the lands reserved for the officers and soldiers south of Green river, or any entries dependent on such entries, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the further time of one year be allowed for returning all platts and certificates of survey to the Register's office. Provided, that nothing in this or any other act shall extend to forfeit or make void any entry claimed by infants, feme coverts, persons non compus mentis, or persons in captivity; but that all such persons shall have three years after their several disabilities are removed, to complete the same.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved November 20, 1797.

22

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. Also those indebted to West and Guthrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. Nelson Thomasson is authorised to settle the above accounts.

Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 9d.

An Expostulatory Letter

FROM EDWARD RUSHTON to GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon.

8

HEMP SEED

WANTED,

At the store of Samuel Price & Co.

LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

Just published, and for sale at this office, by the gross, dozen or single,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord, 1798.

HAGUE, August 22.

Several persons returned representatives, to the convention, refuse to serve.

September 19.

The convention has voted an address to the French, begging not to be condemned hastily, for not adopting the constitution.

A new commission is forming a new constitution.

A treaty offensive and defensive with Spain, was this day ratified. The principles are similar to those of the French and Spanish treaty.

September 23.

A national festival is ordered to celebrate the French events of September 4. All public officers are to be required to swear "Eternal hatred against the stadtholdership, aristocracy and anarchy."

LONDON, September 3.

The letters and papers which we have received this morning from Edinburgh, and other parts of Scotland, give the most distressing accounts of the situation of that country, produced by the attempts made to put in execution the militia act.

At Tranent, a small town, about 9 miles from Edinburgh, it appears from the accounts published in a Scotch newspaper, that the cavalry charged the people in the streets, who were assembled to oppose the act, and that a horrid carnage consequently ensued.

At Dumfries and Moffatt, and various other places, the same discontents prevail. In the county of which the duke of Hamilton is lord lieutenant, his grace has deemed it prudent not to put the act in force. The parish of Monkland, and some other parishes, have assembled, and voted him thanks for adopting this prudent line of conduct.

September 6.

The Bey of Tunis, has officially declared he will not observe the arrangements made with the United States in October last. But the Dey of Algiers has interfered, and it is hoped he will alter his mind.

September 8.

The last proposition of our government, in France, was to retain the Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad and Ceylon.

September 20.

With much concern we now say, that lord Malmesbury has returned to England without accomplishing the object of his mission.

With respect to the causes which led to the rupture of the negotiations, the only information we have been able to obtain, is, that on the arrival of the new commissioners, Treilhard and Bonniere at Lisle, they demanded of lord Malmesbury a final and categorical answer to the terms which had some time before been presented to him as the *sine qua non* of peace. His lordship's reply was, that in that stage of the negotiation he was not authorized by his court to agree to the propositions of the Executive Directory. The commissioners immediately observed, that it was evident his lordship was not vested with the necessary powers to treat; and therefore, that his further residence at Lisle would be dispensed with by the government of France. This observation was followed by a peremptory order for to quit the territories of the Republic in the course of eight and forty hours. It is added, that some insulting insinuations were at the same time thrown out against the British cabinet, upon the subject of the late conspiracy in France.—Such, we are informed, was the abrupt manner in which the negotiation was brought to a final termination.

September 25.

Mr. Vick, is sent by government to France to make one effort more for negotiation.

October 2.

Mr. Vick has returned unsuccessful, and no other person has been sent.

MILAN, September 4.

Gen. Buonaparte arrived at Udina on the 3d of September. The congress is held at the house of the marquis de Gallo; but nothing that discloses progress is permitted to transpire. All we know, is, that at the first conference, Buonaparte held this language—"I apprize you that in a few days all this negotiation must be brought to an end. The French government is anxious for peace, though it be completely prepared to prosecute the war; it is well aware of the immense preparations made by the emperor for the continuation of hostilities, at which it has not as yet taken any umbrage, judging of the rectitude of his Imperial majesty's intention by its own, but a more protracted security on the part of the French Republic might subject it to the imputation of imprudence; a decisive step must therefore be taken."

PARIS, September 15.

The prince de Conde had set off from Neufchatel to return to France. On the 1st and 2d inst he crossed the departments of Doubs and the Upper Soane, and on the 3d he was seen at Lyons. He made his journey without opposition, accompanied only by two men on horseback, as servants or aid-de-camps. At the time the courier set out, one of those men had been arrested, and they were in pursuit of the other.

September 17.

Fouville, read on change yesterday, a letter, stating, that an insurgent army of the south, was 60,000 strong; that they had killed 1000 Republicans and forced general Larne to capitulate.

The theatres are ordered to be closed, where pieces have been represented which appeared to favor royalty; and the actors arrested.

September 23.

What we have announced relative to the appointment of general Hoche to the post of generalissimo of the two armies of the Rhine is positive. An order to this effect has been issued from the war department.

If, contrary to all appearances, say the letters from Milan, hostilities with the emperor should be renewed, the Piedmontese troops will join the French army. This point is decided. It is even reported that they will form a body of 15,000 men. Venice will furnish 10,000, the Cisalpine Republic 20,000, and the army of Kellerman 30,000, amounting to a reinforcement of 75,000 for the army of Italy, which will be under the command of Masena, Barnadotte, &c.

There is the strongest reason to believe, that the courier dispatched by the Directory on the night of the 2d and 3d complementary day, September 18 and 19, carried to Buonaparte the orders to renew hostilities with the emperor. At the very moment when the courier set off, a courier arrived from Lisle with the intelligence that lord Malmesbury had quitted that city, and had set out for London. His departure, which so soon succeeded the arrival of Treilhard and Bonnier, was the result of the first conversation with the new negotiators.—"Have you" power," said Treilhard to lord Malmesbury, "to restore to the French Republic all her colonies."—"No."—Why, then go home and get them."

September 26.

Administration of general Police to the editor of the Annales Politiques.

"Reports are spread that the deputies sentenced to transportation have escaped. This intelligence is false, and you are desired to contradict it by the channel of your paper.

(Signed)

"SOTIN, Minister of General Police."

The Directory held an extraordinary meeting on the 22d inst. to which not even the ministers were admitted —Its object is said to have been the necessary dispositions for opening the campaign.

September 27.

The commissary of the executive power the municipal administration of police, writes as follows—"General Dutertre, commander of the armed force, charged with escorting to Rochfort the transported members of the 19th Fructidor, arrived here the first complementary day. He was arrested two days afterwards, by order of the government, five leagues from hence, and set out next morning under a strong guard of gendarmes.—The reports concerning the troubles said to have taken place at Lyons, have been contradicted by a letter from the departmental administration of the Rhone, stating that no column of the army of Italy has arrived in this city, and that the column expected will find no obstacle. The administrators add, that Lyons, where public tranquility has not been troubled for one instant by the news of the salutary events of the 18th, still continues calm, and that the measures of public safety, ordered in consequence of that memorable day, are rigorously executed."

From the (London) Courier.

July 31.

Paris papers of the 26th and 27th inst. were brought to our office this morning. Their contents, if not very important, are at least interesting. As we were unable on Saturday to give more than a sketch of the debate which took place in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 24th instant, we have, in this day's paper, given the very interesting speeches of Tallien and Henri Lariviere at length. The latter has had a very considerable share in the merit which attaches to those men who have lent their aid to royalize France.

The extracts which we have given from the Gazettes of the 26th and 27th inst. are interesting—The attempt to displace Barras by messieurs Willot, Ayme, &c. has not succeeded. A message from the Directory to the council of Five hundred states him to have attained the age of forty previously to his being elected a Director.

The Eclair talks of a reconciliation having taken place between the members of the Council of Five Hundred, who have lately been in the practice of contradicting each other. As far as this regards the moderate and the violent republicans, it is possible; but to suppose that the royalist members (and royalist members certainly sit in the council) ever can agree with the republicans, is to suppose the existence of that which in the nature of things can never take place.

August 12.

The emigrants and priests through the medium of a venal press, with Camille and Laharpe at their head, have certainly been very successful in their endeavors to royalize France. At Paris, in the Departments, throughout the whole nation, the Republic is mentioned only to be ridiculed or reviled. Of the truth of this assertion, the arrival of every packet from Calais, brings some additional proof. Will, then, it will be asked, the old government be re-established in France? Our opinion is, that it certainly will not. Many men who now make use of the language of royalism, and unknowingly favor the views of the monarchical faction, are, notwithstanding, the friends of liberty, and will prove themselves to be so when the mask shall be torn from the faces of those who now mislead them. A miscreant faction might light up the torch of civil war—may cover the country with human gore—may, as in Ireland, pillage, massacre, devastate and destroy; but to erect a despotism on the ruins of the Republic, is not within the limits of possibility. Royalty, it is true, at present rears its head, apparently triumphant: but when the enemies of the constitution, fancying themselves certain of success, shall venture to make an attack, it will be repelled by the Augereaus, the Buonaparties, the Hoches, the Jouberts, and Massenas, who have so decidedly declared in favor of the Republic —It may however be said, that if the majority of the nation wish for royalty, and they are compelled by the army to take a Republic, the government in that case will be nothing better than a military despotism. To this we oppose our former assertion, that many persons friendly to liberty are now the dupes of those royalists who put on the mask of the constitution: but when the latter will shew themselves in their true colours, by attacking openly the Republic, that part of the nation who have hitherto been seduced by the artifices of the counter revolutionary party, will immediately rally round the constitution and defend it with their lives. A free government, we are decidedly of opinion, will be maintained in France, in spite of the efforts of all the priests and monarchists in Europe to prevent it.

[Can plainer language be spoken than we find in this paragraph. Here we see the faction in France, now happily prostrated, termed a monarchical, counter revolutionary faction, by the editor of a London print, and said to receive their support from emigrants and priests. The prophetic spirit of it is little less remarkable. It predicts the downfall of that faction, three weeks before the event which has so fully justified the prediction.]

[AURORA.

August 14.

Little variation has taken place in the features which have distinguished the French capital for the last three months. A numerous body of royalists make use of the liberty they enjoy, under a free government, to destroy the republic, and raise on its ruins the ancient despotism. These, with a small at least comparatively small body of Terrorists, use every endeavor to excite insurrection. The mass of the people manifest as much apathy as the people of England, whilst the real friends of liberty lament their inability to put a stop to the counter revolutionary proceedings of the Pretender's party. The walls of Paris are covered by the factions with a variety of inflammatory bills. One of the last that made its appearance is entitled, "The Directory convicted of falsehood, perfidy & embezzlement." Bills of this nature however are now become so common, that the people pass by without stopping to read them. The violence of one or two members of the Council of Five Hundred, who have lately made such bold attempts to overturn the government that they are elected to defend, seems in some degree to be abated.

August 15.

A message from the Directory, dated the 9th of August, in answer to one which they received from the Council of Five Hundred, requesting information relative to the march of the troops in the interior, was sent, it appears, to that Council on the following day.

This message written in a tone of confidence and of conscious rectitude —and which we have given at length, in order that our readers may be able to appreciate the charges brought against the Directory by some of the gentlemen [the term gentlemen is obviously used here in derision, and in contradistinction to Republican] of the Council of Five Hundred, states, that the coalesced powers had lately manifested (apparently in consequence of the manner in which the Council of Five Hundred had conducted itself towards the Directory) as much tardiness in their proceedings relative to the negotiations, as they at first discovered readiness to enter into them.

The fete of the tenth of August, it appears, was celebrated with more eclat than has lately distinguished any of the Republican festivals.—La Marque, also, in the council of five hundred, has ventured to say a word in favor of the Republic. A particular account of the Fete—a paper, by Roderer, on the present state of the Republic, and some other interesting articles, we are compelled to defer till to-morrow.

The editor of the London Morning Post, speaking of the acts of September 4, makes the following pertinent remarks, the merits of which the reader will judge:

"We blame the directory more for violating forms, for prostituting and disgracing the name of freedom, than for the steps they have taken—to seize and transport the representatives of the people without trial, all most without charge, is wholly inconsistent with a free constitution. But we question whether or not the existence of the French republic did not depend on the measures that have been pursued. The peculiar circumstances of the French revolution render it absolutely necessary, that a great injustice should be done in order to establish a republican form of government. Where a people like the Americans, are not embarrassed with an aristocracy and a priest hood, the establishment of a republic is easily established. No man has a personal interest in opposing it, and opinion wholly divested of personal interest will do but little. In France it is very different. France has an almost numberless nobility and priesthood, whose education, habit, prejudices, and personal interest, make them zealous advocates for the ancient order of things. Most of them fled from no other motive than fear, without having committed any crime; for surely it is no crime to think one form of government better than another—no crime is even charged upon them.—Absence is all with which they are accused. But it is certainly true that

all of them are royaliſts.—Their return to France is inconſiſtent with the exiſtence of a republic. A great injuſtice muſt therefore be done by excluding them, in order to preſerve the republic It is in this view alone that the conduct of the directory can be excuſed. A great party, ſome from motives of juſtice and humanity, others with a view to the ultimate reſtoration of royalty, had raiſed itſelf in France, and even governed the legiſlature, repealing by degrees all the laws againſt the emigrants and prieſts opening a way for their return, and conſequently for the re-eſtabliſhment of the throne. If the vanquiſhed party in France had triumphed, a king would have been expected as the conſequence. Indeed the return of monarchy was ſpoken of before the 4th of September with the greateſt confidence, as an event not far diſtant. The conduct of the arreſted deputies gave the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect it. Some of them are no doubt honeſt in their intentions, but many of them are traitors to the republic, the friends of which will regret that its ſalvation ſhould render neceſſary, meaſures the moſt deſpotic. They will regret that freedom in France ſhould be to aſſailed that ſhe cannot exerciſe her funcſions—that ſhe muſt ſtill fly to anarchy for protection againſt deſpotiſm."

VIENNA, Auguſt 23.

If we way judge from the appearance of the political horizon, the great military preparations making here, ſeem much more to portend war than peace. The ſtate chancery is eſpecially active, in which the count Cobenzel lately a rived here from Peterſburgh, exerts his abilities much to the ſatisfaction of the emperor and his miniſters. There ſeems but little doubt but on the next change, he will have the place of the miniſter of ſtate. The war chancery is equally buſy; in the founderies, muſket manufactories, arſenals &c. they work night and day. Troops are inceſſantly on the march; ſo that Vienna is every day filled with freſh ſoldiers; the greater part of which now come from Poland, and are on their march for Italy.

ITALY, Auguſt 17.

The conſpiracy lately diſcovered at Rome, was more extenſive than was at firſt imagined. The precautionary meaſures are ſtill continued. No perſon is permitted to leave the city without a paſs. Loaded cannon are planted in ſeveral places. Among the many perſons who have been arreſted for diſtributing ſeditious papers are the brothers Bouchard, Bookſellers; the Abbes Marteldi and Sarei; Dr. Juſti; the two rich Jews, Arcarelli and Ambroſi, &c. Some of the perſons who have been arreſted, have alledged that they were French, or under French protection; but this protection has been refuſed them by the French ambaſſador at Rome, who has declared that he will never interfere in any affair of that kind.

Since the revolution at Genoa, the nightly murders of the banditti, which were ſo frequent, have ceaſed.

CONCORD, (Vermont,) October 9.

On the 20th day of May, in the year 1794. Sabra Woodbury, aged three years and a half, daughter to lieutenant Joſeph Woodbury, in Concord, Vermont, got a button into her throat, of the ſize of a copper, and remained there until October, the 6th inſt. when ſhe diſengaged it by vomiting. The button was were thin in one place. The whole time that it was in her throat was three years, four months and ſixteen days.—The above is a matter of fact!!!!

BOSTON, November 10.

General Hoche is dead. It was ſuppoſed he was poiſoned; but no marks of poiſon were diſcoverable on his being opened. This is a report by the Martha, (the laſt arrival.)

The famous Louvet is dead.

NEW-YORK, November 15.

As far as can yet be judged from the intelligence that has been received by the laſt arrivals from Europe, the late attempts at a revolution in France was nothing more than a renewal of the old ſtruggles for a reſtoration of monarchy. The return of an immenſe herd of baniſhed prieſts, with a no leſs numerous accompaniment of the ſervile devotees of Louis XVIII, as by law permitted, gave royalty ſome room to ſuppoſe that a revolution in its favor might be effected. Nothing ſhews in a more ſtriking light the folly of the deſpotic combination in Europe againſt the liberties and happineſs of mankind. At a time when the people are beginning to act for themſelves, and ſee the neceſſity of it, what weakneſs and ignorance does it ſhew in the arbitrary powers, to depend on the efforts of the expelled clergy or court dependents, to reſtore their drooping cauſe, in ſuch a country as France, where philoſophy has laid the baſis of a general ſyſtem in favor of human liberty.—On the 20th of September lord Malmeſbury and his ſuite arrived in London, having quitted Lile, without accompliſhing the object of his miſſion—peace. Admiral Nelſon had arrived in London, after his unfortunate expedition againſt Teneriffe. The populace gave him three cheers; he thanked them, he appeared ſome what chagrined at the loſs of his right arm; but the fracture was doing well, and he was comforted by the acclamations of the people.—The return of lord Malmeſbury, without effecting a peace, had greatly depreſſed the ſpirits of every claſs of people; there being a general conviction that without a ſyſtem of pacification ſpeedily to be adopted, national ruin muſt be the reſult, the expences of war being ſo enormous, that it appeared beyond the ability of the nation to pay them, in caſe of a continuance of the war. The crops of the paſt ſeaſon had generally failed in England; orders are ſaid to have been received, in conſequence, of large exports of wheat from the United States. The Engliſh public prints aſſert, that, another year's war will add at leaſt 70,000,000 ſterling to the national debt of Great Britain, the groſs debt amounting to 500,000,000 ſterling, under which the nation cannot but ſink. The people were calling out for a permanent peace; and a negotiation under the auſpices of Charles Fox, was thought to be the only remaining chance for political ſalvation.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 8.

The following little anecdote, related by a gentleman who was in the Weſt-Indies when the tranſaction took place, may ſerve to ſhew a trait of the character of Touſſaint, the black general, commanding at Cape Francois.

The gentleman to whom Touſſaint, while a ſlave, belonged, was one of thoſe unfortunate victims whoſe property was deſtroyed, and who were obliged to fly the iſland when the troubles firſt took place. He had occaſion to return, in abject poverty and extreme diſtreſs, at the time that his former ſervant had juſt received the promotion to which his talents and integrity entitled him. The moment that Touſſaint was informed that his old poſſeſſor was on board of a veſſel at the wharf, not the leaſt elated with his newly acquired dignity, he haſtened with every emotion of joy to meet him, and flew into his arms, exclaiming that it was his "*dear, dear maſter!*" He then took him to his houſe; adminiſtered to his wants with every mark of attention, and provided him with the moſt comfortable ſituation in his power, in his own family.

To be Hired,

BEFORE Mr. Coleman's door, in Lexington, on Monday the 1ſt day of January 1798,

FOUR LIKELY NEGROES,

three men and a woman, of the eſtate of Chriſtopher Chinn dec. They are not to be removed more than five miles from Lexington, to be well clad and taxes paid.—At the ſame time will be rented ſixteen acres of cleared land, lying about four miles from Lexington, belonging to ſaid eſtate. All thoſe indebted for hire of negroes for the preſent year, are requeſted to be punctual in their payments, and return the negroes at that time, well cloathed, agreeable to their contract.

WALKER BAYLOR, Guardian.

December 12, 1797. 1th

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we will petition the next county court of Shelby county, for the eſtabliſhment of a town on our land at the mouth of Braſhear's creek.

THOS CARLON,
RICHD. TAYLOR.

¶6

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, December 13.

We have had no mail down the Ohio this week, owing it is ſuppoſed to the ice in that river, which we learn has been very conſiderable for a week paſt. If the cold weather ſhould continue, it is probable the mail will be ſent by land, and if ſo, we ſhall be relieved from a ſituation ſimilar to the one in which we were placed laſt ſeaſon, on account of the ice.

By a reſolution of the General Aſſembly, at their late ſeſſion, French Crowns are to be received into the treaſury of this ſtate at Six ſhillings and Seven pence each.

The following remarkable paragraph appears in a Paris paper under the Naples head: "People here are beginning to diſcover their true intereſts, in ſetting at liberty ſuch numbers of unfortunate perſons as have been long languiſhing in priſon, no one knows for what. Government, ſeeing the revolution temper of the people, are doing every thing in their power to prevent an explotion, much more dreadful than thoſe of Veſuvius, and which would be proof againſt all the congealed blood in the vial of St. Januarius, or all the miracles in the power of the church. The numerous body called the Lazzaroni, or ſturdy beggars, are particularly ſoothed and careſſed by the king, for fear of an inſurrection; but we hear no more their ſhouts and vociferation as formerly, when he ſhewed himſelf to them, as a mark of their attachment; at preſent they paſs and re-paſs him in ſullen ſilence—and thus the the ſilence of the people may be a leſſon for kings.

In Sicily, the ſpirit of liberty make ſtill greater progreſs, and there is no doubt but the iſland will undergo a political revolution: it has been a neſt of the moſt infernal tyrants and pitiful ſlaves from the earlieſt ages, when it was inhabited by the giant Cyclops and his one eyed brethren; and the people have ever been ſubjugated, devoured, tortured, and not even ſuffered to take advantage of the natural fertility of the iſland, for the purpoſes of exportation and private emolument."

A MAN

Who is well acquainted with the Mercantile business, and who can produce recommendations, wishes to engage in that line. Enquire of the Printer. ¶1

Robert & Andrew Porter,

HAVE juſt imported a Large and General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

Which they are opening for ſale at their ſtore, next door to Stewart's printing office, and which they will diſpoſe of either by whole ſale or retail, at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh or Country produce. Wheat, Tobacco, Hemp, Pork in barrels, Lard in firkins, and firkin Butter, will be taken in exchange for the above Merchandize, if delivered in good order.

Lexington, December 9.

NOTICE.

WILL be let to the loweſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 27th inſtant, at Clarke courthouſe,

The building of a wooden Jail

eighteen feet ſquare, for the county of Clarke. Terms will be made known on the day.

R. HIGGINS, ſheriff.

Wincheſter, December 9, 1797. 2w

ON Monday the 15th of January, 1798, the NEGROES belonging to the eſtate of Will liam Young,

WILL BE HIRED

to the higheſt bidder, for the next year, at my houſe, on Hickman creek.

JOHN YOUNG.

N. B. At the ſame time and place, there will be a number of other Negroes to hire.

†3t December 11, 1797.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living on the road leading from Harrodsburgh to Warwick, a forrel filley, with a blazed face, three years old laſt ſpring, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded thus IP; appraiſed to 91 Dos.

† EVAN THOMPSON.

Mercer county, Auguſt 20 1797.

I have to leaſe,

A Large quantity of cleared Land—a few tenants will meet with great encouragement. Alſo, to hire, twelve or fourteen valuable Slaves, ſome of which are excellent houſe ſervants.

Samuel Meredith.

Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 3, 1797. 6

FULLING MILL.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he carries on the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS, in their different branches, at Maj. John Morriſon's Fulling mill, about ſix miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road; where the greateſt attention will be paid. He will attend at Mr. M'Nair's tavern in Lexington, on the firſt day of every Fayette court, to receive cloth for his mill, and will return it there when finiſhed.

WM. CAMPBELL, Fuller.

N. B. The mill is expected to go about Chriſtmas.

3t December 12, 1797.

FOUND, on the 24th of November laſt, on the Hickman, road near Lexington,

A COPPER KETTLE,

which appeared to have been concealed there for ſome time. The owner may have it by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving his property and paying charges.

JOHN M. FRANES.

December 12, 1797. 3t 45

Ten Dollars Reward,

STRAYED away, the fifteenth of September laſt, a large bay horſe, five feet two inches high, no marks or white that is viſible. Whoever takes up or gives information, ſhall receive the above reward, & reaſonable charges paid by

ROBERT GALLOWAY,

At Shannon's mills, South Elkhorn.

December 9, 1797.

N. B. I forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on a ſmall note that Ben. Conners obtained about the 20th of September laſt, as he has received part without giving credit.

¶1t R. GALLOWAY.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, McConnell's run, Scott county, a bay mare, ſhe has a ſtar in her forehead, a ſmall bell on, twelve or thirteen years old, thirteen hands high, branded C on the near ſhoulder and jaw, appraiſed to 50l.

STEPHEN GREEN.

June 15.

I FOREWARN all perſons dealing with any of my Negroes, particularly the one who may drive my team, Greatly to my injury they have been paid for taking goods in a loaded waggon, when on a journey.

WALTER BEALL.

May 29, 1797.

To diſtillers and others

WHO may incline to carry on the buſineſs of rectifying ſpirituous liquors and the manufacturing cordials in an extenſive manner, may now be ſupplied with the neceſſary articles for carrying on the ſame, by applying at the ſign of *Andrew M'Calla's Apothecary's ſhop* near Gray pen Lexington. The Articles principally are for making the following liquors, viz.

Spirituous anniſeed-water ditto clove-water ditto orange-water, all ſours, &c. Alſo for making brandy and geneva equal in flavour and purity to that imported—There are upwards of 300lbs. of Holland juniper berries, and 100lbs. aniſeeds, which may be purchaſed ſtrictly from the other articles, if applied for ſoon. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the whole, or the juniper berries or Aniſe ſeed alone, or the whole of the articles for making brandy and cordials, will (if required) receive genuine inſtructions gratis, how to uſe them to the greateſt poſſible advantage.

Alſo, an exceeding good COPPER STILL, almoſt a quarter of an inch thick, containing better than 300 gallons, with a worm made of the very beſt pewter, having ten turns and weighing upwards of 500lbs. with a large quantity of wrought iron ſuitable to ſet up the ſtill in the compleateſt manner—the whole of which will be ſold together on very low terms, and inſtructions given for fixing the works in the moſt complete order, ſo that it can be worked with more eaſe than many ſtills are now of 100 gallons.

N.B. Cordials can be made to more advantage in winter than cold weather.

Alſo, a FARM, of one hundred acres or upwards on the waters of Tate's creek—It is but one mile and a half from Winters's mills, and four miles from the Kentucky river; four acres of which is excellent timothy meadow, a very good hewn log houſe, nearly two ſtories high, with an excellent ſpring not ten yards from the houſe—alſo, a good ſtable, ſufficiently large for four horſes. On the ſaid plantation there is a good public mill ſeat and two branches ſufficiently large to erect a mill large enough to carry on the brewing or diſtill ing buſineſs. The place will be ſold cheap as the poſſeſſor is in want of money.

cowtt J. GEARY.

*** Samples of ſeveral ſorts of the cordials &c. may now be ſeen at the houſe of Mr. M'Calla.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

I NEVER WILL BE MARRIED.

WHEN I had fcarcely told fixteen,
My flattering tell-tale glafs,
Told me there feldom could be feen,
A blyther, bonnier lafs;
Full twenty lovers round me bow'd,
But high my head I carried,
And with a fcornful air I vow'd,
I never would be married.

Young Harry warmly urged his fuit,
And talk'd of wealth in ftore,
While Jemmy thought to ftrike me mute,
And told his conquefts o'er,
Each youth a different art eflayed,
But ftill their arts I parried;
Believe me, firs, I laughing faid,
I never will be married.

Then five revolving fummers paft,
While I the tyrant played,
Ah! then I fear'd 'twould be at laft,
My fate to die a maid.
Of all the lovers in my train,
There was but one that tarried;
I thought 'twas time to change my ftrain,
And we this morn were married.

ANECDOTES.

In fuch of the Roman Catholic countries where fuperftition ftill has a hold, there is an order of prieits called Friars, who cannot by law exercife certain functions belonging to the higher orders of the prieithood—a young lady fome years ago called into a monaitery at a place called Calnette, in the iiland of Madeira, to confefs, and finding a friar (or brother) of that houfe alone in one of the chapels, fhe kneeled down by him and told him all her fins—the friar faid nothing—fhe alked him for abfolution—"I am no prieft (faid the Friar) I cannot give you abfolution"—"No prieft! faid the lady, very much furprifed, and in a great paffion—"No, madam,' anfwered the Friar, drily'—"Well, faid fhe, I'll go and complain to your fuperiors, for your daring to take my confeffion!"—"and I'll go (returned the Friar) and tell all your blubbing to your hufband!——Mum was the word.

A failor paffing by a cooper's fhop, and feeing a number of tubs piled above each other at the door, began to kick and tumble them about the ftreet. The mafter coming out, and defiring to know the reafon of this ftrange proceeding——Damn it, replied Jack, *why fhould not every tub ftand upon its own bottom.*

The old Scotch Woman's Prayer.

In almoft all religious wars, the contending powers have occafionally offered up prayers to heaven for their own fuccefs, and the extirpation of their enemies; and each party have generally added, according to the juftnefs of our caufe, O Lord! help us, &c. Conidering that the caufe of both parties cannot be precifely juft, it would perhaps be quite as judicious, and fomewhat more modeft, to adopt the language, or at leaft the fpirit of an old Scotch woman, who was a futler in the Duke of Marlborough's army. It fo happened that this faithful follower of the camp was one evening talking to a venerable fuller of the fame profeffion, but not of the fame country, on the probable confequences of an engagement expected to be fought between the two armies the next morning.—"Well, fays the Engliih futler—well, it will certainly be a moft bloody battle, and all I have to fay is, may God ftand by the right."——"Dee'l pick out your eyne for your wacked wifh (replied the Scotch woman) God ftand by Hamilton's regiment, reight or wrang!"

FRAGMENT.

From the Poukeepfie Journal.

—It was a cold morning—the dry boughs bent before the northern blaft. I wrapped my cloak about me, fhrugged up my fhoulders, and walked to get warmth. A poor old woman, thinly clad in rags, decripid with age, and bowed down with a load of woe, entered the room, and with a fupplicating air, requefted a few pence to alleviate hunger.

You will lay it out for rum, faid a deacon of a church, and I fhall have to fine you for getting drunk, faid the juftice. The law makes provifion for all vagabonds, fays an attorney. I can hardly take a walk without meeting fome of thefe people, fays a rich mifer; I wifh our civil officers were puniihed for not having them all in jail. I wifh they would hang them all, faid the mercifu landlady, then they would be out of the way.

A tattered Iriih failor inftantly rofe from his feat, and requefted the poor old woman to come and warm herfelf, and prefented her with a fhilling. I rummaged all my pockets, and could find but fix pence—it is my fortune to be poor—I gave that, but was aihamed it was no more.

I faw the old woman fit down to a good breakfaft; fhe eat her fill and was happy.

I have feen her fince. She bleiled me a thoufand times, faid fhe had found employment at the houfe of a quaker, and hoped fhe fhould no more be obliged to beg.

Not long fince I lodged one night at the deacon's. As ufual, before going to bed, he went to prayers. He prayed for the Prefident of the United States, for men in office, for the miniiters of the goipel, for his family and friends. I am called a wicked man. I feldom pray, but now I could not help it. I prayed alfo; but it was for the poor old woman. I believe I even faid fomething about the quaker who took her in, but what it was I have now forgot.

To the Public.

FROM and after the firft day of January, 1798, the KENTUCKY GAZETTE will be publifhed once a week only, on that fized paper denominated *Royal*, which is about one third larger than what we at preient ufe. The price will be Three Dollars per annum; but if we fhould fail procuring fuch paper, through the inclemency of the weather, we fhall publifh on the preient fized paper until Royal can be procured, with a proportionate deduction of the price to fubfcribers.

JOHN BRADFORD.

N. B. It will, no doubt, be expected that fubftantial reafons fhould be given for this intended change, efpecially as the principal reafons formerly given for publifhing twice a week ftill exift; the following, to every impartial mind, the Editor has no doubt will be fatisfactory:—

Immediately after the commencement of the preient year, printing paper rofe one third of its former price; an event of fo much importance to, and unforefeen by the Editor, could not be taken into the calculations neceffary to be made at the time of altering the plan of this Gazette. Had paper have continued at the price it then was, the profits would have been extremely moderate; but at its advanced price, the whole amount received for his fubfcriptions will not defray the neceffary charges incident to his office. Nothing could have induced the Editor to attempt a publication twice a week on the *terms* he did, but the having more hands than could be employed in publifhing a weekly paper, and who he was obliged to fupport, without a profpect of *better* employment: And nothing could have tempted him to *continue* it, after all his profits were fwallowed up in the advance on paper, but an idea that an attempt to raife the price of his paper, would contribute to ftrengthen an impreffion then made on the public mind unfavorable to him, and againft which, he was conicious time would be the beft antidote. Thefe are the moft oftenfible reafons for the alteration about to be made; and the Editor trufts, that in his connexion with the public, he fhall ever be able to give fatisfactory reafons for his conduct, when neceffary, and a fair opportunity is permitted him.

BLAZE,

WHO was imported from England in the year 1793, at five years old, by Col Hugh Nelfon, of York town, in Virginia, will ftand the enfuing feafon which will commence the 10th day of March, and end on the 10th day of Auguft, at Col. Robert Saunders's tavern, Scott county, 3 miles from Georgetown, and 8 from Lexington; and may cover mares at five pounds each, the feafon. A promiffory atteited note, will be required with the mare, for five pounds, payable the 25th day of December enfuing—which may be difcharged by the payment of twelve dollars, if paid within the feafon. Seven dollars the fingle leap, to be paid at the ftable door. Young cattle, or good beef cattle, or merchantable hemp, will be received at the market price, if delivered at faid Saunders's by the 25th of December, to difcharge the 5 pounds.

There will be large and excellent meadows, well enclofed for mares from a diftance, at 3s. per week. Great attention will be paid to mares, to give general fatisfaction, but will not be anfwerable for efcapes or accidents that may happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near feventeen hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great ftrength and activity; his figure is given up to be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, his dam by Trenchon, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand dam by Eaftbyfnake, his great great grand dam by Old Partner, his great great great grand dam by Clopt Egyptian, his great great great great grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great great great grand dam by Vifta!'s Turk, his great great great great great great grand dam by Old Hautboy, and out of Trumpet's dam, which was out of a daughter of Dodfworth and Layton's barbmare. Vandal was got by Spectator, and out of the fifter of Chryfolet. Chryfolet is the fire of Hebe, the dam of Daredevil.

BLAZE is faid to be of the beft family of running horfes in England.

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS.

A true copy of the original from England.

HUGH NELSON.

October 23d, 1797.

We do hereby certify, that the imported ftud horfe BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nelfon, efq. of York town, Virginia, and fold to Benjamin Wharton, is a ture and good foal getter

MICAJAH CREW.
CHAS. HIGGASON.

Hanover county.

Blaze has generally been valued at a thoufand pounds.

H. N.

Notice,

THAT commiffioners appointed by the court of Jefferfon county, will meet on the 28th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Richard Woolfolk's near Harrods creeek, and proceed from thence to an entry of 3000 acres of land made in my name on the 5th of May 1781, alfo an entry of 2000 acres made the fame day, both on Harrods creek, in order to take the depofitions of witneffes to perpetnate their teftimony refpecting faid entries and do fuch other act or things as fhall be deemed neceffary and agreeably to law.

Moſes Tuttle.

November 22, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnerfhip of Alexander and James Parker being diffolved (by the death of James) the executors of the deceafed, earneftly requeft all thofe indebted to the faid firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and fettle their refpective balances; likewife all thofe who have any demands againft faid firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for fettlement, as the debts of the deceafed muft be immediately paid and the partnerfhip fettled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER,
JOHN COBURN,
JOHN BRADFORD,
} Ex'rs.

Lexington, April 12, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the fubfcriber, the 3d of April laft, a black Mare about fortteen hands and a half high, five or fix years old, branded on the high fhoulder R, though not perceivable unlefs ihed, a fmall ftar, natural trotter.

Alfo, a bay yearling horfe colt, dark mane and tail, with a fmall ftar, was rubbed on the nofe and under jaw by putting on a muzzle. I will give the above reward if brought to me, or ten dollars for fuch information that I get them.

James Davies.

Madifon county, Nov. 13, '97.

For Sale,

FIVE hundred and fifty acres of firft rate bottom land, entered in the name of Daniel Branham, lying on the Kentucky river, five miles from Portwilliam, adjoining Jeffe Pendergraft's fourteen hundred acre furvey. Thofe who incline to purchafe faid *valuable* land, will apply to the printer.

NOTICE, that on the 8th of January 1798, I will attend with the commiffioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, on an entry of 1000 acres, made in the name of Enoch Morgan Boone, on a Treafury warrant, No. 12179 on the head of a fmall creek, a north branch of the big creek that runs into Kentucky fix miles above Drennon's lick creek, on the fouth fide, and north weft from a falt lick, on the faid big creek, about three miles to include a black oak ridge of land, entered December 24 1782—then and there to take the depofitions of fuch witneffes as fhall be brought forth; and do fuch other things as fhall be thought neceffary in that cafe.

ENOCH MORGAN BOONE.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, that commiffioners appointed by the court of Mercer county, will attend on the 28th of December 1797, on an entry of 5000 acres of land, made in the name of Jacob Larue, lying on both fides of Chaplines fork, about 2 miles above where the middle race to the fait works croffes—then & there to take the depofitions of witneffes and perpetuate their teftimony, refpecting certain calls in faid entry, and do fuch other things as may be deemed neceffary & agreeably to law.

ISAAC LARUE for
JACOB LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, that commiffioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, will meet on the 28th of December 1797, on an entry made of 3000 acres of land made in the name of Sarah Boone, on Salt river, ten miles below the county line between Lincoln and Jefferfon—then & there to take the depofitions of witneffes and perpetuate their teftimony refpecting certain calls in faid entry, and do fuch other acts as may be deemed neceffary and agreeably to law.

JOHN WILCOXON.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, that commiffioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the fifth day of January 1798, on an entry of 5000 acres of land made in the name of James Larue, beginning at a black oak tree, marked with two blazes ftanding in the head of a hollow, a fmall draught of Kentucky river, about fix miles north of Drennon's lick—then and there to take the depofitions of witneffes and perpetuate their teftimony refpecting certain calls in faid entry, and do fuch other acts as fhall be deemed neceffary and agreeably to law.

ISAAC LARUE for
JAMES LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that commiffioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the 5th day of January 1798, on an entry of 1000 acres, made in the name of Robert Hodgin, on the north fide of Drennon's lick, and about two or three miles diftant therefrom—then and there to take the depofitions of witneffes and perpetuate their teftimony, refpecting certain calls in faid entry, and do fuch other acts as may be thought neceffary & agreeably to law.

ISAAC LARUE for
ROBERT HODGIN.

December 5, 1797.

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber, living on Jeffamine, one bay horfe four years old, branded P, on the near fhoulder and under the mane, appraiied to 16l, 10s

Thomas Lewis.

July 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcriber, are requefted to pay their refpective balances, as he intends going to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the firft of December next.

He has on hand a good aiortment of Winter and other GOODS, Which will be fold VERY CHEAP.

ALSO,

2200 acres of good LAND,

On Raven creek, Harriion county; this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthiana. If neceiary it will be fold in fmall tracts to accomodate purchaiers. The terms of fale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance. Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William Nelfon, who live joining this land will fhew it. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WEST.

Lexington, October 20.

NOTICE.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requefted to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inft. as I intend fetting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Thofe who do not avail themfelves of this notice, may reft aiured that they fhall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of faid time—therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally fettled by the 1st day of December next.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

September 5, 1797.

Georgetown Fulling Mill.

I HEREBY inform my cuftomers, and the public in general, that Mr. James Burnit, who worked my mill laft feafon, works her again this feafon, and will attend at Lexington, the firft day of every Fayette court, at the houfe of Mr. Innis B. Brent, to receive and deliver cloth; and alfo at the houfe of Mr. Hugh Brent, in Paris, Bourbon county the firft day of every court, for the fame purpofe.

Elijah Craig.

November 14, 1767. 8w

For ſale

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE,

Two thouſand five hundred

acres of LAND, lying on the Twins, about 25 miles from the feat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—faid land was located and furveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjoins a tract advertized by mr. T. Turpin, of Woodford county. Any perfon inclinable to purchafe, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the fubfcriber in Garrard county.

WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19. tf

All perſons for whom I located land,

are defired to come forward and pay off their refpective balances, in order for a divifion, otherwife I fhall petition the different courts for a divifion.—Alfo all perfons who have any demands againft me for land, are defired to come forward, as I am ready to difcharge the fame.

I have for fale twelve thoufand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will fell on reafonable terms for cafh or negroes, and make a general warranty deed.

B. NETHERLAND

March 16, 1797.

LOTS FOR SALE IN NEWGARDEN.

THE fale will commence on Thurfday the 14th December, and continue three days. One third of the purchafe money payable in three months from the day of fale, the remaining two thirds payable in twelve months from the day of fale—the purchafer giving bond and with approved fecurity.

LUCAS SULLIVANT.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ONE thouſand acres of Land, lying North-Weſt of the Ohio, containing an exteniive bank of excellent Ore, as the fubfcribers fuppofe—the quality of this ore has been afcertained by Mr. Saugrain of Lexington, to whom any perfon defirous of purchafing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Scioto, which empties a few miles above the three iflands.—A furnace fuppofed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one fpot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the fubfcribers in Waihington.

BASIL DUKE.
JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.